## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES COMBON BENNETS SOTTOR AND PROPERETOR OFFICE M. W. CURNER OF PULTON AND HASSAU STS.

MUSEXESTS THIS BYENING.

NUBLO'S GARDEN Broadway .- AN HOUR IN SEVILLE-WALMACK'S THEATRE Broadway .- ROSEDALE WINTER GAEDEN, Froadway .- OTRELLO.

CLYMPIG BURATER, Breadway. - Sonssony Right NOW BOWERY THEATRE BOWERS -- PROBRAL SPE-POWERT THEATRE, ROWERS—THE SCORE TRAF-JACE

BARNEN'S MUSEL M. Breadway. Two Glasm, Two Fwares Massings, What Is lt. 49, or all bours. BELFIES FRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanica Hall, 62 Bree

WOOD S. MINSTEEL Hall. 514 Broadway. - B BROW DWAY THEATRE 450 Broadway - BRINGHE

AMS RICAN THEATER. He des Brondway. -- BALLETS BYLON DIABOLIQUE, MS Broadway .- Rosser BELLE DESCRIPTION OF ANATOMY. 688 Broadway POOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ers

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Friday, May 13. 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The news from the armies to-day is most hopeful secouraging. General Grans has got his forces into position after seven days' fighting as must rend rictory not only cortain but speedy. Genera Lee's army is depressed, so harassed for wan supplies, and so out off from its comations in every direction, that it cannot hold out much longer against the combination of difficulties which

Grant on Wednesday morning, as our line was advancing asking for a cessation of hostilities for forty-eight hours to bury the dead. Grant reported to have answered promptly that he had no time to bury his own dead, and that be must advance, which it appears, he did with some effect. General Burnside drove in General Hill's corps. The colored troops in reserve were called into action and fought desperately. turing the battle of vesterday a brilliant operation

performed by the Second army corps, about four o'clock to the afternoon. Major General Hancock captured an rebel division, including its commander. General Ed. Johnson and Brigadier Generals Geo Stuar and Robert Johnson. The division consisted of between come e.ch. The darkness and storm favored the attack General Hancock, and he took the enemy by surprise A severe battle was then going on.

the despatch to the troops amid much enthusi that he had turned the enemy's right, and got into ten miles of the Orange Railroad. Great conste prevailed among the rebols. General Sheridan says tha Acua He recaptured five hundred Union prisoners, in

We give foller details to-day of the terrible battles Tuesday and Wednesday, and a map of the battle field of

The report that General Lee issued an order to his mor that supplies from Richmond were cut off has been con firmed by documents found as rebel prisoners.

News from General Butler reports him within three miles of Petersburg, where Beauregard is intrenched with twenty-five thousand men. He has crossed the oute tines of defences. The spleadid operations of Gen. Kautz's of Ceneral Sheridan in the rear of Lee, cuts off Beauty gard effectually both from Richmond and from the army of General Lee, leaving him without supplies, completely moisted, and with no prospect but a surrender to General

General Sherman, after three days skirmlehing, has driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountains, where he was shelling them. The last account Jeave him in that position.

Despatches from Cairo on the 11th state that thre United States transports were fired upon and destroyed below Alexandria by the rabels on the 5th inst.

The rebel Generals Forrest, Chalmers, Roddy and La were said to be at Tupelo on Saturday. General Steele is fortifying Little Rock, Arkansas. It is said that the negross who fell into the hands of the enemy were well

Advices from Vicksburg to the 10th, state that an ex sedition had left there for Yaroo City. The rebel Gene rale Lee, Ross and Adams were there, with a large force, and an engagement was daily expected.

The rebel fron-clad North Carolina, supported by four wooden vessels, made an attack on the Nansemond on the 6th inst., in the New Inlet, N. C., but was repulsed. EUROPEAN NEWS

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown on the 1st of May, reached Haitfax yesterday morning on her voyage

on. Her news is two days later. Lord Palmeraton's Cabinet was assalled in the House of Commons for its course towards the rebel privateer Tuscalorsa. The action of the government was sustained by

Earl Derby condemned the conduct of the government dowards the Messrs. Laird in the rams seizure affair. Earl Russell defended the Executive, which, he said, had by its vigilance prevented the Lairds from plunging England into a war with the United States.

Femera Island. The conference continued suspended in London. The British Channel fleet had sailed for the Downs. The King of Prussia and Emperor of Austria

were to visit Duppel in company.

A meeting between the Emperor of Austria and the Em

At the Shakepers tercentenary combration at Frankfort political ul feeling was manifested at the banquet between the English and Germans, but the American Consu and others made conciliatory speeches and restored

At the Shakspere anniversary banquet in Frankfert the Germans and English manifested considerable political made a coucfliatory speech.

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant at an advance of one and a half of a penny over the official quota-Brendstuffs were firm. Provisions quiet and Consols closed in London at 91% a 91%. The

## rebei lean was firm at an advance CONGRESS.

mate yesterday Mr. Wilson reported from the military Committee a preamble and resolution to authorfee all railroads in the country operated by steam to transport government (relight, mails, passengers, troops and supplies. A resolution calling on the Navy Departinformation in reference to the erection of eaval depot at Kittery, Maine, was adopted. The greater pertion of the day's session was consumed in a discussion of the bill to amend the charter of Washington city. this bill every male resident of the the legal age, without regard tocolor, is allowed none of them were adopted, and, without our final action favored a resolution was adopted action having been taken on the

ed. Ibe States in which they were born and from tions, Giamissals, deaths in the service, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS The Board of Councilmon were in session yesterday, but the business transacted was mainly of a routine nature. His Hoper the Mayor sent is a communication recom-mending the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the melting of fat within the city limits, which was referred A resolution adopted by the A'dermen relative to lay First Division of the militia gave rise to a lengthy disthe Corporation Counsel's opinion upon the legality of the matter was proposed and lost. A large number of general

Board adjourned till Monday.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was sommittee appointed at a previous meeting to consider the recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the applicability of the law imposing a tempo-rary increase of fifty per cent duty on all foreign importamported subsequent to the passage of the act. A mement of the extra duty. The opinion of the Cham re affected by its provisions.

ity yesterday morning, in charge of a few officers of his staff, and were placed in the Governor's Room, which was visited by hundreds of people. The body will be taken to Cornwall, Can., to day for interment. General

o parade as an escort. The forty-eighth anniversary of the American The forty-eighth anniversary of the American Bible Society was held yesterday morning in Irving Hall at ten o'clock, the President, James Lenox, Eeq., in the chair. The meeting was opened by Bishop Janes, after which the repogn were read, setting forth that the income of the society suring the year had been \$500.878 60 from sales of books, donations and legacies, and the total issue valued at \$546,300 61. The grants of the society of money and books were \$181,164 83, and for foreign work \$60,003 92. Twenty-eight new auxil for foreign work \$60,003 92. Prenty-eight new auxiliaries had been recognized, ninety life directors and 1,622 life members constituted. Books printed, 1,592,196; books issued 1,500,578. The aggregate issues of the last three years, 3,778,119. Tetal since the commencement of the society, excluding foreign distribution, 15,884,296 Number of agents, thirty-eight, of which seve were abroad, and twelve new agents had been appointed The army and navy had been complied with 766,07 volumes through the Christian Commission, and in a early 2,000,000 since the commencement of the war he freedmen of the South and the secoded States had 257,878 volumes. The society had employed thirty colrteurs, and publishes the Bible in forty-six diff anguages. The meeting was addressed by the President. the Revs. W. L. Thornton, of England; Dr. Ferris, of New . Taylor, of the B. and F. Bible Society; T. Duryes, New

The American Congregational Union held its annual meet. ng last evening in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, when brief ng last evening in Plymouta caurca, kroetlyn, was bries patriotic specifies were made by the Rev. Heary Ward Bescher, Dr. Bacon, Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Rev. Mr. Hastings, George Thompson, of England, and the Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston. Our sketch of the speeches is crowded ut by the war news

The twenty-eighth anniversary of the American Temperance Union was held at Irving Hall last evening, evernor Buckingham, of Connecticut, President, in the chair. Resolutions were passed thanking the Preside and the military authorities for the protection they had given the troops against those who would tempt and destroy them by the intoxicating cup. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Alfred Cookman, Dr. Marks, Rev Mr. Strierby, Jag. A. Briggs and others, and the inevita ble Butchinson Family wound up the proceedings with a patriotic song. The attendance was rather slim
The Women's Loyal National League held their second

inniversary yesterday morning at the Church of the Puritana. Lengthy resolutions, pledging themselves, not to the support of the government, but to nover rest until a new nation and a new constitution to suit their was pecular views were raised from the rules of our present dis by Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, Lucretia Mott and Earnestine L. Rose, all more or less expressing their approval of the resolutions, and dissatisfaction with the a ions of the administration. No business was transacted and after the delivery of the addresses the meeting ad-

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Tammany Society was celebrated last evening at the Old Wigwam, in accordance with a time-honored custom. Grand ceremony of installing the new sachems and officers The building is undergoing a course of thorough renovation, but owing to the present proprietor's inability to have the hotel in a condition to furnish the necessary accommodations the usual banquet was omit-ted. The following sachems and officers were duly insasc Bell, Daniel K. Delavan, Charles G. Cornell, Matthew T. Prepnan, Douglas Taylor, Peter B. Sweeny, John E. Cooper, John T. Hoffman, Albert Cardozo, John Clancy, Treaurer—Henry Vandewater. Secretary—Casper C. Childs. Sagamore—George S. Messerve Wiskinkie tephen C. Durves.

tion was held yesterday at Cliston Hall, and was not characterized with entire harmony. The discordant ele-ment, slightly perceptible on Wednesday, was more tur-bulent yesterday, and called frequently on the nerve of the chairman. The majo business of the day was an address by Mrs. Rownsend and Mrs. Bliss; a religious peem by Professor Hamilton, which created considerable stir, and a resolution recognizing the reporters as great spirit-ual phenomena. The third day of the session will com-mence at half-past ten this morning.

The American Telegraphic Company transmitted from Washington yesterday to the press of the country fifty eight thousand seven bundred and forty words-the largest amount ever sent for the press in one day

There was a large calendar of cases prepared for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, but owing to the absence of the witnesses for the presecution Assistant District Attorney Hutchings asked to have the jury discharged till this morning.

The United States steamer Sacramento, Commander

Walker, from Boston, and the United States ship Onward. from a cruise, both arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 24th of March, and were still at that port on the 2d of April. The Surrogate has decided against the motion for

The stock market, so far as the railroad list was con remod, with the exception of Harlem, and set so atreas yenterday morning as at the opening of the day previous, and prices gave way a little. The misoglaneous list, how-ever, was firm at advanced quotations. Gold opened at 175, and cheed at 175%. Government securities were

ere more factive, and large engigericals of wheat, or rising some bundred and fifty thousand bushels, w

Victory Certain We have abundant reason to believe that it vill not "take all summer." Events in the great drams in progress south of the Rapidan follow one another with terrible rapidity, and the catastrophe is certainly near. General Lee had at the commencement of this great series of battles rather less than one hundred thousand men. His losses in killed and wounded, through six days of persistent combat, were equal to ours; his losses by prisoners and stragglers were much greater; and it is not likely that he had left more than sixty thouand men at the close of the sixth day.

On the seventh day (yesterday) by a brilliant exploit of the Second corps of the Army of the Potomac, Lee lost a whole division, numbering three thousand men, taken prisoners, including a major general and two brigadiers, together with twelve please of cannon He has been compelled to announce to his army that his communications with Richnond were cut, and that there were no rations; and if there are no rations there are perhaps not many cartridges. All that is left, then, of the rebel army of Northern Virginia is a broken, disheartened, hungry and worn out agglomeration of less than sixty thousand men. How much longer they can stand the persistent onslaught of our victorious troops the reader can readily judge when told that troops who depended alone upon discipline and organization for their excellence fall all at once when they fail at all on these points. Making due allowance for exaggerated reports, see he wase to became that the great for seven days' battle has left Lee's army used up-After that same army had fought seven days on the Peninsula, it was compelled to retire to Richmond, unable to seize the victory that its commander believed to be within his grasp. We believe that the seventh day has even more completely destroyed its power now than it

did then of the cavalry corps, tells us who it is that has interrupted Lee's communications with his capital. Our cavalry, under this energetic leader, had turned the enemy's right wing, gotten in his rear, broken up the railroad destroying cars, locomotives and commissary tores, and spreading consternation through the country and in the rebel army. All this must tend to further the demoralization of the shattered remnant of the rebel army that still holds together, and gives cumulative eviience that Lee's army must go to pieces soon. No army, with such difficulties, and so beset front and rear, can fight much longer than Lee's army has now fought.

We give in our Supplement to-day a full and dear map of the theatre in which the operations of the Army of the Potomac have been carried on. It illustrates admirably the letters of our various correspondents descriptive of the positions of the various corps of the two armies, as well as the relations to each other of the fields of battle in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania Court House.

General Butler makes good progress apparently in carrying out his part of the great plan. He is within three miles of Petersburg, and inside the first line of works by which the enemy had expected to cover that place. Beauregard occupies Petersburg with twenty five thousand men, and General Butler, it is expected, will not only be able to keep Beauregard from reaching Richmond with this heavy reinforcement for Lee, but may also be able to capture the whole force; for Beauregard is without supplies to subsist his men for any length of time, and his lines of communication have all been cut by General Kautz.

Both this operation of General Kautz and the similar one of Sheridan in the rear of Lee's army are likely to have a great effect upon the result of the contest. By these operations Richmond, Lee and Beauregard have been separated from one another and prevented giving mutual support in any way, and been compelled to stand and fight alone.

Two intercepted letters-one written by a nember of the rebel Congress and the other by the chief clerk of the rebel War Department-given in another column, present a good view of the ideas of the rebel leaders, and show what a blow Grant's great advance has been, and how completely it has broken up the whole plan of operations that the enemy had laid out for the spring and summer. The rebel member of Congress, considering it possible that the communications between Richmond and the Southern States might be cut, long ago.

sees in that the forced abandonment of Virginia by General Lee, whose army otherwise "cannot be provisioned for three months." The War Department official states Gen, Lee's plan to be the invasion of the North with one undred and fifty thousand men, leaving in the says that Davis and the rest are delighted, and that it will certainly be carried out, "unless. unfortunately, the enemy advances before Lee is ready." Grant's grashing and terrible onslaught has pretty well broken up all these plans. Richmond is severed from the South and even if Lee can get to that city he cannot possibly stay there.

Owing to the destruction of the Western wires by a heavy storm, there is no later news from General Sherman's army.

THE ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.—The Legislature at the last session passed a law giving the trusteen appointed by the will of Mr. Roosevelt full authority and power to carry out its provisions in the erec tion of a hespital for the treatment of sick and wounded persons. Judge Rossevelt, we be-lieve, is President of the Board, and they have ne million of Gollars to expend for that pur ee. We understand that the trustees intend commence operations immediately, with some of our wounded soldiers who have been disabled in fighting the battles of the countryto relieve the sufferings of those heroes left home and all that is dear to them and faced the cannon of the enemy that the Union might be maintained and the nation survive It is stated that the trustees are about to apply to the Corporation for real estate a site on which to erect buildings. There can be no doubt that site will be furnished by the city; for certainly no official can refuse to give his sanc tion to such a praiseworthy and noble object. In our opinion no place is more suitable for such a hospital than Hamilton square. That ocation, in the first place, is one of the best that can be had in the city. The plot of ground intended and set apart for that square, lying, as it does, adjacent to the Park, is not needed for a public park, and cannot be put by the city to a better use than the erection of the Roosevelt Hospital. It is a healthy loca tion, and everything about it especially fits it for the site of an institution of this kind. We trust that the city authorities will move in this at once, and we have no doubt that their action will be followed by aid from Congress and that before many months roll round the sevelt Hospital will be a reality, and not a roject talked of to be built in the future. Let there be no delay in this matter, and the city can soon boast of one of the finest hospitals in be country, and a vast amount of suffering nong our gallant wounded soldiers will be prevented. When this war commenced our soler citizens were among the first to rally for the defence of the nation; our capitalists were the first to step forward and furnish the funds to carry on the war. Now let that record be followed by their being the first to erect a per-manent hospital to take eare of those who have een wounded on the battle field.

THE CLOSING UP OF THE GREAT GANSEVOOR INDLE Comptroller Brennan has been or ed by a mandamus from one of our ourts to issue his bonds for six hundred and fty thousand dollars, the amount involved in what is known as the great Corporation Gansevoort swindle. The swindle originated over the old Fort Gansevoort property, which was presented to the Corporation, and sold and rethe question of right in the matter has reached its present apparent solution. Mr. Breanan must issue his bonds, of course, and the only remedy now for the public interest lies with the Mayor. If the Mayor will take a high position in this matter, and refuse to sign the bonds, the money cannot be paid, and all the courts in the country can do no more than send the Mayor to prison. It remains to be seen, therefore, whether Mr. Gunther has the elevation of character to do an honest thing, and go to prison for it. There is hope that he has. He has recently, shown himself to be possessed of high moral courage, and evinced the disposition to look keenly after the public interests. He and Boole have lately stopped fighting one other, and have combined for the removal of nulsances - a noble team for the purpose.

A QUARTET OF AMINADAR SLEEKS.—There are four journals published in this city—one British, one French and two so-called democratic—which must be noted for their extraor dinary humanity. It is remarkable that this feeling breaks forth with more than usual vigor whenever the Union forces are successful. On these occasions the journals we refer to are filled with homilies about the fearful sughter of men. They weep and groan over the wounded and the dead, and hope-oh! so sincerely—that this may be the last of the war. These same journals, however, can never see this thing in the same light when the rebels have the advantage. They palliated the masre—the cold-blooded butchery—at Fort Pillow of a surrendered garrison; they never could give credence to the barbarous treat ment of our prisoners in rebel dungeons, and have often indulged in high-down threats as to hat "last ditch" to which the chivalry of the South would retire and die. We would suggest to two of these journals less concern about the humanity of the war, and more about the parties they represent-Jeff. Davis and Louis Napeleon—the interests of both of these indiiduals being particularly shaky at this period.

BETTINE INFORMERS AND SPIRE IN THIS COUN-RY.-We have had evidence in the columns of the leading English journals—the Times, Post and Heroid, of London—that a number of British spice were in this country, calumniating our government and giving all the information in their power to our enemies. It is not without surprise that we find American journals defending these British spies when they are denounced. Ben Wood and his Daily News might, we think, find mere fitting employment than belstering up British spies.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.—If this con ention has the sagacity and moral courage to nominate Grant it will simplify the Presidential campaign, adjourn the Shoddy and Shent-per-Shent conventions indefinitely, and place the Blair family, the Forney coterie and the Weed clique where they ought to have been

There is something positively sublime in this brief and simple but comprehensive expression of General Grant in his modest despatch of Wednessay last to the Secretary of War-" I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all mmer." There is nothing here of specity of Cosar's "Vent, vidi, vici," of Napoleon's grandiloquent allusion to the pyramids; nothing more than the statement of a fixed purpose, in the plainest possible terms; and yet nothing has ever been written which so clearly defines this model soldier in his true character, and nothing so well adapted to in-spire the highest confidence in his complete as, as this simple declaration—"I propose fight it out on this line, if it takes all sum-

These words from General Grant will theill the public ear like the blast of a trum pet, and will be interpreted by the Donelson, Vicksburg, Chattanoogs and "the Wilderness." They will be accepted as signifying that, against all impediments and all possible contingencies, the line of operations upon which he has entered will be pursued to the end, and that there will be no interm from which the enemy may repair damager from the telling blows already administered. In this unpretending hero of the West the reader of history will detect, in a high degree, the terrible energy of Richard the Crusade and Charles the Hammer, the unflinching tens city of Oliver Cromwell, and the unfalling resources, daring expedients, sagacious calculations and wonderful endurance of the "Little

Corporal." In illustration of the ready resources of General Grant, we have a striking example in the result of the two days' hand-to-hand battle in the woods and jungle of "the Wilderness." At the close of that sanguinary second day, Friday, the enemy had gained a decided and dangerous advantage, in dislodging from its position a portion of the right wing of our army. There was the danger to General Grant of being turned on that side the next morning, and cut off from the river and his base of sup plies. To guard against such a disaster General Grant, "according to the books," ought to have fallen back upon the river during the night, and over it if possible. But Grant saw his opportunity, and instantly seized it. He widened the gap between his right and the river by removing a whole corps from that side around to his extreme left. His object was to draw the enemy between himself and the river, in order to bring him to the test of a battle from which there could be no retreat. General Lee in the morning recognized a defeat in this simple experiment by marching off with his army towards Richmend

In strategy, skilful combinations and tactics. and in stubborn fighting, there are few generals of the present day superior to Lee: and there are few that can surpass him in conducting s retreat. But his strategy and tactics, and his massive combinations on the field, are theroughly understood by Grant; and even his skill in retreating, we dare say, will fail this time to save him to fight another campaign. equally brave is reduced to a mere question of endurance, that army which outnumbers, and is better that When a struggle between two utnumbers, and is better fed, better equipped and better supplied in every way than the other must inevitably win. A victory thus achieved must also be inevitably decisive. It must determine in this case the issue not only of the campaign, but of the war, inasmuch as the strength of the rebellion is the army of

Gen. Lee. When Gen. Grant, therefore, says "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer," he knows that, when crowned with this can end of the war. Terrible in this view as are the losses of our brave soldiers, this "short, sharp and decisive" war policy of Gen. Grant, even in the light of humanity, is the best. We have reason to believe that a very few days now will settle the fate of the rebellion. It is staggering to its fall from the crippling blows of Grant, and cannot survive the summer.

A FEW QUERIES .- What has become of the Sanitary Commission? What are they doing in these battles for the wounded soldiers Where is the million of dollars raised at the late Sanitary Fair in this city, which our citizens supposed was to be used to relieve the sufferings of our gallant soldiers? What has become of the four hundred thousand dollars raised at the Breoklyn Fair! Where are the hundreds of thousands raised in Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati and other important points? We hear of private funds eing raised, physicians and supplies sent en to relieve the suffering soldiers on the battle field, but very little, if anything, from the Sanitary Commission. This is the time for them to apply the funds placed at their disposal. The emergency which the people ooked for when they poured out this large fund is now at hand. The wounded now number tens of thousands, and are constantly increasing under the active operations of our rmies and the gallant work being done by General Grant. Let the Sanitary Commission come to the rescue and perform the work of charity needed in this crisis.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENTS .- We referred a day or two age to the fact that our correspondents at the seat of war run many risks in the discharge of their duties, and mentioned two of these gentlemen as baving been made prisoners. now hear that Mr. Finley Anderson, one of our correspondents with the Army of the Potomac. was, during Tuesday's battle, wounded in the arm by a shell. With characteristic pluck, Mr. Anderson pushed on to Washington, however, and, arrived there, dictated his despatches in time for our yesterday morning's edition. This young gentleman was only a short time since eleased from a rebel prison, where he had been confined a year.

Some of the republican papers say that Lincoln is to blame for the disasters in the South west, and that he ordered Banks there at the instigation of the cotton speculators. We think that this is very likely. Lincoln was certainly to blame for the Florida expedition and for the useless raid of Kilpatrick against Richmond, and very probably he ventilated another of his little plans in the Red river affair. But, formostely, Lincoln has now abdicated in favor of Grant, as far as the military department goes, and he will abdicate entirely on the 4th of March, 1866.

GENERAL BANKS AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN .-

entatives has adopted a resolution nissing used up generals from the army. No anht the Senate will do the same thing. Joubt the Senate will adopt another just wish that Congress would adopt another just esolution, d sintesing all the used up po cians. It would coefer a great favor upon the people. However, if the Cleveland Convention nominates Grant it will have the same effect, and completely break up the Shoddy and the Shent-per-Shent conventions.

A WORD OF CAUTION TO OUR GENERALEfrom our losses of generals in these late batthe n Virginia, and particularly from the fact that Gen. Sedgwick was killed by a sharpsheoter; and that Gen. Wadsworth was probably killed by one, we apprehend that Gen. Lee has orenized a special force of marksmen for the special duty of picking off our officers, in the hope, perhaps, that they may even reach the General-in-Chie'. We would therefore urge upon our generals, including especially Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade, that they are not on ected to put their lives in jeopardy by an un-The veterans of the Army of the Petomac need no hazardous exposure of their generals to lead them into the breach.

IMPROVING WONDERFULLY. Secretary Stanton and General Butler have vastly improved in se station recently. Stanton has discovered the T of issuing bulletins, and present system is far superior to his old style, and much more creditable to him. As for Butler, he is much better employed in advance ing upon Richmond from the south than in naking rules for fast-tongued secosh females, noisy membeys and prating parsons. We mean provement if it continues long enough to

## SHERMAN

Continued Success of the Army of the Cumberland.

The Rebels Driven to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Roost Mountains.

Everything Satisfactory for the Union Cause.

Contare H &con Julei Contac.

TUNNELL HILL, Ga., May 11, 1864. After three days heavy skirmishing, in which all the corps participated, we have driven the rebels back to Rocky Ridge and Buzzard Rocst Mountains, from which we are fast shelling them. Everything is going on in a most satisfactory way.

IMPORTANT FROM RED RIVER.

Two Gunboats and Three Transport

Banks Still at Alexandria, &c., &c. Carp. May 11, 1864. The despatch boat General Lyon, from below, report that on the 5th inst. the transports City Helle, Ename and Warner, in passing a battery twelve miles belo Alexandria, were fired upon and destroyed.

It is reported that the rebels boarded the steamer and then set fire to her. This report is not vouched for.

The gunboat Signal was also destroyed by the battery, failing into the hands of the rebels.

ral Banks.
General Banks remains at Alexandria, and is strong 1 (),
mough to resist any attack made upon him. During the fight above Alexandria, when the go olist was destroyed, the Cricket, Admiral Pertere suffered severely. Both engineers were killed and me of the crew wounded.

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

General Steele Fortifying Little Rock Row Steele's Negro Treeps were Treated by the Rebels, &c. Camo, May 11, 1864.

General Steele's forces were actively engaged in forthying Little Rock. All was quiet on the Arkansas river. Rebel cavalry had gone in the direction of Fort Smith and it was rumored that they had taken Dardanelies, a

small town below Fort Smith.

It is said the rebels did not carry out their system of aghtering colored troops at the battle of Saline river, but took many of the wounded, dressed their wounds and sent a flag of truce to General Steele for an exchange

of prisoners. The reason assigned for this is that the negroes during the whole of General Steele's campaign took no prisoners. A rebel force is said to be in the immediate vicinity of

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Rebel Force at Tupelo, Miss.-Union Succomes in West Tennessee, &c.

Carso, May 11, 1884.
The rebel Generals Forrest, Chalmers, Roddy and Lee are said to be at Tupelo, where they had a grand review An escaped Union cavalry officer reports Union sue

espes at Jackson and Bollvar, Tennesses. The steamer Belle of Memphis has arrived from Memphis, with one hundred and four bales of cotton. The steamer Commercial had arrived at Memphis, with ine hundred and seventeen bales of cot

Movements of General Camby-Capture of a Picket Force near Columbus, Ky., &c.

eral Canby and staff arrived here this morning. On Saturday night a small band of guerillas passed between the camp and picket post of an expedition sent out-by General Prince from Columbus, Ky., under Colones Mayfield, and captured the whole of them without our forces knowing anything about it until after it was ac-

An Expedition Against Yazoo City. Munrus, May 10, 1864.
Advices from Vicksburg state that an expedition had-

oft there for Yaxon City. The rebel Generals Lee, Ross and Adams were at Yance City, with a large force, and an engagement was daily

The robel General Forrest has passed southward. Gene ral Sturgis was unable to come up with him.

News from Caire and Memphis. CAIRO, May 11, 1864. The steamer Silver Moon, from Memphis for Cineinnasi, passed here last night, with one thousand and seventy-leven bales of cotton.

The steamer Patrick, with seven hundred b on, for Evansville, has also passed here. Right hundred bales of cotton were sold at Memphis on sturday. Six hundred bales brought 71c. per pound and the remainder 74c. a 75c. The total receipts for the week were three thousand one hundred and seventy-six pales, and the shipments two thousand two hundred bates. Middling was quoted at 72c. a 73c.; good midg dling, 75c. a 76c., and fair, 77c. a 78c.